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Docket No.: 55421US023

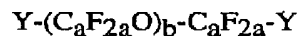
### Amendments to the Claims

A detailed list of all claims under examination is shown below. Please amend claims 2 and 5 as shown below in marked form:

1. (original): A method for making an antisoiling hardcoat comprising coating and curing on a substrate a ceramer coating comprising inorganic oxide particles dispersed in a free-radically polymerizable binder matrix, and coating and curing atop the ceramer coating an antisoiling layer comprising a free-radically polymerizable fluorochemical.

2. (currently amended): A method for making a display element comprising applying to a substantially transparent substrate a curable hardcoat layer comprising inorganic oxide particles dispersed in a free-radically polymerizable binder matrix, curing the hardcoat layer, applying directly to the hardcoat layer a curable antisoiling layer comprising a perfluoropolyether, and ~~curing~~ polymerizing the antisoiling layer.

3. (previously presented): A method according to claim 2 wherein the perfluoropolyether has the formula:



wherein each Y comprises a polymerizable group attached to a chain of randomly distributed,  $-C_aF_{2a}O-$ , repeating units, wherein each a is independently 1 to 7, b is the number of such repeating units, and b has a value from 1 to 300 such that the perfluoropolyether has a number average molecular weight of about 500 to about 20,000.

4. (previously presented): A method according to claim 2 wherein the substrate has first and second major surfaces with the hardcoat being applied to the first major surface, and further comprising applying an adhesive to the second major surface.

5. (currently amended): A method for making a screen protector for an information display, comprising:

- a) applying to one side of a substantially transparent generally planar substrate a curable hardcoat layer comprising inorganic oxide particles dispersed in a free-radically polymerizable binder matrix, curing the hardcoat layer, applying directly to the hardcoat layer a curable antisoiling layer

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comprising a perfluoropolyether, and curing polymerizing the antisoiling layer; and

b) applying to the other side of the substrate an adhesive layer.

6. (previously presented): A method according to claim 5 wherein the perfluoropolyether has the formula:

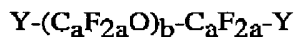


wherein each Y comprises a polymerizable group attached to a chain of randomly distributed,  $-C_aF_{2a}O-$ , repeating units, wherein each a is independently 1 to 7, b is the number of such repeating units, and b has a value from 1 to 300 such that the perfluoropolyether has a number average molecular weight of about 500 to about 20,000.

7. (previously presented): A method for making screen protectors for portable electronic devices having a display screen, comprising:

- a) applying to one side of a substantially transparent generally planar substrate a curable hardcoat layer comprising inorganic oxide particles dispersed in a free-radically polymerizable binder matrix, curing the hardcoat layer, applying to the hardcoat layer a curable antisoiling layer comprising a perfluoropolyether, and curing the antisoiling layer;
- b) applying to the other side of the substrate an adhesive layer;
- c) forming the coated substrate into a stack of sheets; and
- d) cutting the stack so that the sheets will fit the display screen.

8. (previously presented): A method according to claim 7 wherein the perfluoropolyether has the formula:



wherein each Y comprises a polymerizable group attached to a chain of randomly distributed,  $-C_aF_{2a}O-$ , repeating units, wherein each a is independently 1 to 7, b is the number of such repeating units, and b has a value from 1 to 300 such that the perfluoropolyether has a number average molecular weight of about 500 to about 20,000.

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9. (previously presented): A continuous, roll to roll manufacturing method for making a roughened screen protector sheet for information displays, comprising:

- a) depositing a substantially solvent-free, curable ceramer composition comprising inorganic oxide particles dispersed in a free-radically polymerizable binder matrix into the nip region between a substantially transparent substrate and a roll having an average surface roughness of at least 0.1 micrometer;
- b) moving the roll at a sufficient speed and while applying sufficient pressure to the nip to form a bead of the ceramer composition in the nip;
- c) photocuring the ceramer composition through the substrate while the ceramer composition is against the roll;
- d) removing the cured ceramer coating from the roll;
- e) applying to the cured ceramer coating a curable antisoiling layer comprising a perfluoropolyether; and
- f) curing the antisoiling layer.

10. (previously presented): A method according to claim 9, further comprising converting the coated substrate into sheets sized to fit an electronic display device screen.

11. (previously presented): A method according to claim 10, wherein the device comprises a portable device.

12. (previously presented): A method according to claim 10, wherein the device comprises a personal digital assistant.

13. (previously presented): A method according to claim 9, wherein the sheets are formed into a stack.